NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week. juries.

EASTERN.

A fire, originating in the block factory of Barvey & Farr, at Gloucester, Muss., spread until property valued at \$500,000 was dostroyed.

Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm, whose name has for forty years been a familiar one to the American public, died last week at her home in Sewickley, Pa. She was born in Pittsburgh in 1815.

The failure is announced of D. Root, Sons & Co., agricultural implement manufacturers, of Mount Joy, Penn., with liablisties of \$46,000.

The Coatsville Iron Company, of Westchester, Pa., has fai ed. The liabilities are about \$250,000, and the assets are estimated at \$30,000. The failure is said to be due to the suspension of the agents, Carmichael & Emmens, of New York. It will result in throwing 250 men out of employ-

Lewis Spencer, a colored man who New York, is believed to have been 115 years

The embezzlement of Sperry, the absconding Treasurer of Chautauqua County, New York, amounts to \$00,000, and his son converted \$19,000 of the public funds to his own use, which he squandered in speculation.

Overholt's distillery, at Connellsville, Pa., with three bonded warehouses and 7,000 barrels of whisky, was burned, the loss being placed at \$665,000, fully insured. The flaming whisky floated down the river, and hundreds of men got drunk on some saved from the fire.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid \$404,000 for 125 acres of land at Freedom, Pa., on which \$1,500,000 will be expended in round houses and repair-shops.

The boiler of an engine on the Lehigh Valley Railroad burst near Whitehaven, Pa. J. W. Harsel, the engineer, his son, who acted as brakeman, John Armbruster, the fireman, and a telegraph operator named Smith were instantly killed.

Ex-Gov. Harriman, of New Hampshire, has just died at the age of 67,

Daniel Pratt, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York and at one time Attorney General of that State, died at Syracuse, aged 78.

WESTERN.

Creditors are asking the appointment of a receiver for the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Oliver F. during the boom of 1881 by the consolidation fatal injuries. of four concerns. There is \$2,600,000 bonded

lis ran from Chicago to Milwaukee in two

Fire at North Muskegon, Mich., destroyed half a dozen business places and offlees and 200,000 lath. The loss is about his mistress, were hanged at New Orleans. \$15,000.

A hail-storm devastated a section near Huron, D. T., resulting in a damage to crops estimated at \$50,000.

W. B. Dickson & Co., lumber dealers at Indianapolis, have made an assignment,

owing \$50,000.

A natural gas deposit was struck at street. Frankfort, D. T., at a depth of eighty-five feet. When lighted, explosions followed lations on the rescue of Lieut. Greely. In rewhich shook all the buildings in the piace.

The dry-good house of Wear, Boogher & Co., of St. Louis, has made an assignment to Nathan Cole. The liabilities are believed to be about \$450,000, and the assets are reported at \$620,000. The largest home creditor is the St. Louis National Bank which holds \$25,000 in paper. Most of the indebtedness is in New York and Boston.

On judgments aggregating \$45,-457.80, a Deputy Sheriff, in Chicago, seired the extensive eigar factory of Louis Cohn & bilities will probably reach \$100,000.

A recent examination of the pay-roll of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad shows that that corporation employs about 28,000 persons.

A tree, overturned by a storm, fell upon a dancing pavilion at Broad Ripple, Ind., which sheltered a number of pienickers. A dozen persons were injured, some seri-

Three children of Joseph Ashley, of Suamico, Wis., went out to pick berries, and were drewned while bathing in the river.

A party of masked citizens of Sabina, Ohio, drove the inmates of a brothel into the street, and blew up the house with man was chosen President. The latter called giant powder. The keeper of another disor- the nomination of Blaine an insult to Amerderly place was taken from bed, given a lean manhood. Thomas Ba on said the Incost of tar and feathers, and warned to leave dependents had twice defeated Blaine's aspi-

Cyrus H. McCormick shows stocks and bonds aggregating \$3,000.000, an interest of \$1,870,-000 in the Harvester Company, and real estate producing an income of \$128,795, besides | Hendricks. vast amounts of other property.

H. H. Young, statistical agent for Minnesota, estimates the wheat yield of the State at 44,000,000 bushels.

Lafavette Huff, of Oxford, Ohio, has received \$5,000 from the Pan-Handle Road for injuries indicted by ejection from one of its trains.

Lucy Hughes, of Muncie, Ind., 10 years of age made a nearly successful attempt to strangle herself with her garter because her mother punished her for neglect-

In the Ohio Valley the drought has resulted in serious losses to farmers, who are | be held at Madison, Sept. 10. on the alert to prevent their parched fields taking fire. Hay is \$16 a ton and advancing. tobacco is badly injured, and corn is threat-

The Health Department of Chicago tion, after a two days' session at Phtsburgh,

Church in Brooklyn.

SOUTHERN.

By the explosion of a gas-main at Wheeling, W. Va., Superintendent Dillon of the gas-works and Samuel Darrah were badly burned. Four others received slight in

Miss Helen Owens, a simp '-minded lady of good family, eloped from Anne-Arundel Co., Md., with a coal black negro employed about the residence of her brotherin-law, Dr. Henry Richardson.

The explosion of an oil can, used in starting a fire, resulted in an explosion at Plano, Texas, by which two children of John Ransdale were burned to a crisp.

Near Chesterton, Md., two thousand men engaged in a riot at a negro camp-meeting, in which one person was killed, ten fatally injured, and a number of others seri- tion for President: ously cut. A dispatch from Chesterton gives the following particulars of the Bloody affair: "Excursions were run to the colored campmeeting in Jarrell's Woods, near Worton Ration, in this county, from several points in Maryland and Delaware. From Millington, in the latter State, came a crowd of men who had a feud with the negroes of this vicinity. The 3,000 negroes on the grounds had been drinking whisky all day, and were in good humor for a fight. One of the Millington men commenced to ill-treat died in the poor-house of Niagara County, the norse of a negro from this town and precipitated a row, in which 2,000 men participated, which lasted nearly three quarters, of an hour and during which fully one thousand shots were fired. The mob became thoroughly infurlated and carried on a guerrilla warfare from behind trees until a the woods into the center of the camp. The new-comers had arrived by special train from Charlestown, and promptly scattered the rioters right and left, capturing eighteen of the ring-leaders. William Ashley, of Millington, was found dying with a bullet through his body. Bazors had been used freely, and nearly every man captured was bleeding profusely from wounds inflicted by these weapons. Many of the Millington party were also hurt, but escaped. About

ten men were fatally wounded." The act of the Virginia Legislature probibiting School Superintendents from taking part in politics has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

John Heil, a clerk in the German Bank at Wheeling, W. Va., struck a match in the vault. It appears that the gas had been escaping all night, and the explosion which followed swept Heil across the room with a singed face, and blew out the glass front of the building.

An illicit distillery conducted by a moonshiner named Polk West, in Overton County, Tennessee, has been seized by the revenue officers, who have destroyed 1,000 gallons of beer and a still of 100 gallons

Garrison, and Charles P. Chouteau being Co., at Louisville, valued at \$00,000, was de- was the largest in the history of the order. stroyed by fire. Capt. Hexman, of the Fire Gov. Hubbard welcomed the veterans to the capital stock of \$5,000,000, and was formed Department, received what may prove to be

The wall of a mill at Lexington, indebtedness, and \$300,000 of floating paper. Ky., collapsed, being forced out by the A special train carrying delegations | weight of 5,000 bushess of wheat. Two of veterans to the encampment at Minneapo- men were buried under the grain and debris, one being killed and the other mortally hurt.

Victor Eloy, a wife murderer, and Kendrick Holland (colored), who killed

WASHINGTON.

President Arthur has called for the resignation of Gen. Longstreet, United States Marshal for the District of Georgia. Attorney General Brewster complains of Longstreet's inefficiency and carelessness, Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, has de- and has recommended his removal. Mr. John elded that foreign corporations doing busi- E. Bryant, it is thought, will succeed Long-

> Queen Victoria sent her congratuply, President Arthur expresed the appreciation of the American people of the timely

> gift of the steamship Alert. A meeting of the National Sanitary Conference will be held in Washington Aug. 7. The conference is cos posed of representatives of ftate Boards of Heath. Its object is to secure concert of action by all health authorities against the spread of epidemic diseases throughout the country.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports receipts for the fiscal year of Son, Nos. 15 to 27 Wabash avenue. The lia- \$121,590,039, a decrease of \$22,003,305, mainly at the rife match at Wimbledon. on tobacco. Illinois leads the States in contributions to the National Treasury, having the Cairo authorities that he defeated 5,000 paid \$23,520,818, Kentucky following with followers of the Mabdi near Debbeh. \$18,583,172.

John G. Brady, of Alaska, George E. Ibrie, of Pennsylvania, and Chester Secber, of California, have been appointed United He was in his 86th year. States Commissioners for the newly organized District of Alaska.

POLITICAL.

Independent Republicans from several States gathered in New York on the 22d for a conference. George William Curtis called the meeting to order, and Charles R. Codrations within the party. A patform was An inventory of the estate of the late | adopted declaring that the abuses of the past cannot be corrected under the leader-hip of the Republican nominees, and it was unanimously decided to support Cleveland and stated that the canal would be open for traffic

Ex-Minister Sargent, now in Massahim to run for Congress in one of the Callform a districts.

The Greenbackers of the Sixth Iowa District nominated Geo. J. B. Weaver for Congress at Ottumwa. The Democra le convention which met at the same place also nominated Weaver.

Webster Flanagan has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Texas District.

The Wisconsin Democratic Convention for the nomination of State officers will forbids the process ons of Aug. 15."

The Democrats of West Virginia nominated E. Willis Wilson for Governor, jean millionaire, between the employes of after a stormy session of nine bours. The National Prohibition Conven-

gillie. has received warning that a physician of nominated John P. St. John, of Kansas, for acting under instructions rom England, de-

epers, whom he proposes to exhibit in all for Vice President. A platform was adoptthe large cities and on the steps of Beocher's od favoring woman suffrage and the abolition of internal revenue on whisky and

> The Indiana Prohibitionists held two conventions at Indianapolis, one party nominating a State ticket, while the others de termined to organize a Constitutional Amendment Association, to secure the election of men to the Legislature who are well-known Prohibitiobists.

The National Democratic Committee met at New York and elected William H. Barnum Chairman and ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, 8 cretary. A committee, consisting of Mr. Barnum, Senator Gorman, and Messrs. Smalley of Vermont, Kelly of Minnesota, Dawson of South Carolina, Vilas of Wisconsin, and Miller of Nebraska, was appointed to map out the work of the campaign.

J. S. Littell, of Newark, N. J., reseived the following telegram from ex-Gov. St. John, accepting the Prohibition nomina-

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—To the Hon Join B. Finch, George R. Scott, or M. B. Bennett: I was at Lakeside yesterday and did not receive your telegram until this morning. While I did not seek or d sire the nomination, I greatly appreciate the unanimity with which it was given as well as the honor it conferred. I can only say now that I acquiesce in the action of the convention, and, looking to God for His guidance, I shall try to do my daty.

JOHN P. St. JOHN,

George O. Jones, Chairman of the Greenback Committee of New York State, has written to Charles Jenkins, a prominent Ohio Greenbacker, expressing d'asatisfaction at the attitude of Gen. Butler. Mr. Jones says Butler must indicate his intentions very soon, as the true men of the Greenback party care nothing about outside combinations, and they are becoming impatient and discontented at the delay. If Butler does not run, Mr. Jones says, another candidate will be se-Sheriff's posse, 200 strong, charged through | lected, and he suggests a conference of leading Greenbackers for that purpose the 9th of September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the week 215,488 standard silver dollars were issued from the United States mints, against 324,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

A formal opinion that the fumes of petroleum have no injurious effect has been rendered by Surgeon General Hammond on a case presented by the American Consul at

Eno, the absconding banker of New York, has rented a splendidly-furnished residence at Quebec, where he will soon be joined by his wife and three caughters.

The failures reported for the week numbered 225 in the United States and 15 in Canada. About 10 per cent. were traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

Surgeon General Hamilton was notified that a child who recently arrived at New Orleans from Toulon died on the steamer Annie P. Silver, at Port Anderson, Miss., probably from cholera. A strict investigation was at once ordered by Dr. Hamilton,

The attendance at the Grand Army The tannery of Charles F. Sauer & of the Republic encampment, at Minneapolis, State, and Mayor Pillsbury, on behalf of the city, extended a welcome. The second day of the encampment witnessed a grand parade, that was received with tremendous cheers by 60,000 people, who thronged every street on the line of march. The parade passed the City Hall, where children on a canopied platform were waving banners and singing an old war song, which the veterans took up, and pas-don with uncovered heads. The third day's proceedings were somewhat tame, and were not so large y attended. A good many old soldiers bad private reunions at the camp and in the streets. There was also a prize-drill. and in the evening a camp-fire, at which Gen, Sherman delivered a speech. The fourth and last day was devoted principally to the election of officers for the ensuing year. John S. Koutz, of Chio, who entered the Union army in 1861 as a drummer boy, being then but 15 years of age, was elected Grand Commander; John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Senior Vice Commander; and Ira B. Hicks, of New Haven, Conn., Junior Vice Commander. Port and, Me., was selected as the place for the encampment next year.

FOREIGN.

De Lessens announces that the International Technical Commission which has been studying the question has decided to re ommend the widening of the present Sucz Canal rather than the construction of a new

The Irish team won the Elcho shield

The Governor of Dongala telegraphs

Sir Laurence Peel, cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, and one of the biographers of that statesman, has just died in London.

The cholera epidemic at Toulon and Marseilles shows no indication of abating, says a cable dispatch. A panie was created at Toulon by the arrival of 100 coffin cordered from Marseilles. In order to allay excitement it was found necessary to send the coffins back. The Russian Covernment has ordered strict guard at the frontier raf way stations against the introduct on of the disease, and the Spanish Government has established a s rong sanitary cordon in the Pyrenees. Cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at Paris, Vienna and Madrid.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the l'anama Canai scheme a l'aris it was

The French Academy of Medicine chusetts, has rexided a dispatch reque ting proposes an international congress to discuss the prevention and cure of cholera. Dr. Koch has asked that the congress meet in Berin. A Marseilles dispatch says: "The aspect here is becoming som er. The steamer which arrives weekly from Algeria is suppressed. The line to Syria is stopped. The South American packets have ceased to call here. The customs offices and quays are deserted. There are many funerals during the night, the burials being performed by the aid of lasterns. The Mayor has interdicted the annual fair, and

> There was a desperate fight in the Highland forest owned by Winans, the Amerthat person. One laborer was killed by a

The Minister of Finance in Egypt,

San Francisco has started Eastward with two President, and William Daniel, of Maryland , | mands the immediate payment of arrears of taxes, and agriculturists will be compelled to sell their crops in the field at a heavy sacrifice.

A dispatch from Paris says that at Arles, France, a deplorable state of affairs exists. There have been several deaths from cholera; the water supply is cut off, owing to defects in the hydraulic apparatus; the carpenters refu e to construct collins for the vict ms of the ep'demic; the principal inhabitants of the place are fleeing from it, and food is scarce. The sufferings of the people are great.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

John C. Bacha, representing himself as a millionaire cattle dealer of Las Vegas, was drugged by thieves in Cincinnati, and robbed of \$13,000.

The opposition to the Scott law in Cincinnati by the saloon keepers has left the city without any means to pay the police force, and report has it that they are to be discharged,

An electric street railway has been put in successful operation in Cleveland.

In an interview at Paris between Prime Minister Ferry and Li Fong Pao, the Chinese Ambassador, it was arranged that China should pay France an indemnity of 20,000,000 francs.

The Czar of Russia has appointed a commission to revise the laws of Finland in the direction of the complete suppression of local Government. This action is taken in consequence of the Nihilists making Finland their base of operations against the Czar.

James Stephens, ex-head-center of the Fenians, is to sail for America to advocate the Irish cause. In the same connection it is announced that the English authorities will demand the extendition of the Fenjansin Paris who were concerned in the Scotland Yards outrage.

The Siberian plague has appeared in China, and typhus fever caused ten deaths in

the Vosges. The cholera has appeared at fourteen places in France, and was carried to Spezzia, Italy, by workmen from the arsenal at Toulon. The deaths in the latter city continue to decrease. The butchers at Marseilles find it difficult to procure supplies of meat. The Catholics of Marseilles petitioned the Mayor of that city to authorize a procession and public prayers for the abatement of the cholera. The Mayor refused, and was sustained

in his refusal by a vote of 27 to 5. Judge Advocate Swaim has been suspended from duty pending his trial by courtmartial, and Gen. Lieber has been appointed

President Arthur left Washington by boat last week, for a vacation. He will sojourn in the Catskills, and be absent several

With the intention of entering upon special duty under some foreign power, Lieut, Frederick Schwatka has resigned from

the United States army. In the base-ball contest for the national championship the Boston Club maintains the lead, having won 46 games, but it is closely followed by the Providence, which has 45 games to its credit. With the other clubs, New York has 39, Buffalo 36, Chicago 31, Cleveland 23, Philadelphia 20, and Detroit 17. With the Northwestern League, Grand Rapids has won 42, Saginaw 39, Peoria 37, Quincy 38, Bay City and Milwaukee 30 each, Fort Wayne 20, Mi meapolis 22, Muskegon 21, Stillwater 19, St. Paul 18, and Torre Haute 14. With the Union Association, St. Louis leads with 40, Boston has 31, Baltimore 30, Cincinnati 27, Chicago 26, National 18, Keystone 15, and Kansas City 18.

Democratic primaries held in the Kunsas City Congressional District resulted in a victory for W. H. Wallace, the prosecutor of the James gang.

Near Pocomoke City, Md., Irving Mills went riding with a young widow, the daughter of Capt. L. L. C. Davis, who objected to his attentions. The father rode out to meet the couple, when Mals deliberately murdered him with a revolver, firing after a fatal wound had been inflicted.

Pleasant Valley, Clear Creek, Brunswick, and the section around those towns in Wisconsin were swept by a hall-stert, the frozen lumps being eight to ten inches in diameter. Dwellings were shattered, cattle, hogs, and sheep killed in large numbers, and crops entirely destroyed. Much-needed rain fell throughout Southern and Central Obio, the storm resulting in the death of six persons by lightning.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.

H MS FLOUR-Extra WHEAT-No. 2 Chicago No. 2 Red	6.23		7.00	el
H 368	5,00	05		294
PLOUR-Extra.	5.50		6.50	B
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	-91	en or	.92 1.00	1 29
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No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 OAT — W. Ite. PORR—New Mess CHICAGO. BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	16.75	er 1	7,25	80
REPURS Choice to Prime Speers	6.50	m 3	7.25	G
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Good to Choice Spring. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red Winter. COSN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2	,H2	100	1908	it
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Prox - Mone	WE 75	01.9	9.95	S
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WHEAT-No. 2 Red.	.87		.89	TH.
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WHEAT-No. 2	.63	Ø.	.52	d
Conn-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 Banter-No. 2 Porg-Mess	7545		.38	u
OATS- No. 2	.32	166	199	C
BARLEY-No. 2	.54	(0)	.56	re
Pork -Mess	15,95		5.73	131
WHEAT—No. 2. ST. LOUIS.	7.00	68	7,25	ta
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CATTLE BAST LIBERTY.				of
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Hogs	5,00	66	5.50	in
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WAR ON WHISKY.

He peace; causing descration of the Sabbath; corrupting our pol ties, legislation, and administration of the laws; she tening I ves, impairing health, and dim nishing the productive industry; causing education to be neglected and despised; nullifying the teachings of the Bible, the church, and the shoothe standards and guides of our fathers and their children in the founding and growth, under God, of our widely extended country, and which, imperiling the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberty, are baleful fruits, by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happi-National Convention of the Prohibition Party.

A Presidential Ticket Nominated and a Platform Adopted.

The National Prohibition Convention met at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, the 23d of July, and was called to order by Gideon L. Stewart. More than 400 delegates were in attendance. The call of the convention was read by the Secretary.
W. R. W. Neison, of Chicago. C. L. Ross, of
Pitisburgh delivered an address of welcome,
to which Mr. Stewart responsed. He called attention to the fact that the hall in which they met was
one of historic interest. Nearly t inty-two
years ago the anti-stavery patriots assembled in
it to organize a national campaign against the
crime which at that time almost ruined the republic. Mr. Stewart merged his response to the crime which at that time almost ruined the republic. Mr. Stewart merged his response to the welcome into his opening address. He held that there was a relation between the enemies of slavery and of liquor, and that they had mutually sustained each other. The destruction of liquor, he said, was beginning as had that or slavery. He denounced local option as a dangerous compromise with the liquor crime. gerous compromise with the liquor crime.

gerous compromise with the liquor crime.

In effecting the temporary organization, William Daniel, of Maryland, was elected Chairman, and Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio, and Charles S. Carter, of Washington, as Secretaries. Mr. Daniel spoke of the progress the cause of temperance had made in Maryland. He thought that if the Christian voters of the country were united, they could put St. John or some other good man in the White House.

After the appointment of a Committee on Cresientials, the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

The aft rnoon session opened with a feliciton demonstration, the entire convention partici, at-ing in the singing of "John Brown," and, after prayer, of "Crown Him Lord of All." The Sec-retary reported the following State representa-

Alabama, 2; California, 23; Connecticut, 2; Ill.noi-, 45; Maine, 3; Kansas, 17; Kentucky, 6; Michigan, 56; Neoraska, 3; Dakota, 1; Ohio, 34; New Jersey, 18; Maryland, 16; New York, 75; Missouri, 10; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 10; Pennsylvania, 58; Wisconsin, 55; total, 444, Telegrams were received from all parts of the country encouraging the work of the conven-tion.

W. C. A. Blanchard, of Illinois, addressed the convention, but in the course of his remarks gave offense to some of the Wisconsin delegates, who succeeded in forcing him to give up the floor before he had concluded.

At the evening session the permanent organization was announced, with Prof. Samuel Dickey, of Michigan, as President, a great many Vice Presidents, and Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio, as Secretary. The selections of the committee were concurred in

were concurred in.
On taking the chair Prof. Dickey said that the delegates were forced by their powerful convictions to attend this mee ing. They were not in harmony with those who believed in were not in harmony with those who believed in the taxing or licensing of licuor. They could not let it alone. They believed that it ought to be suppressed. There was no hope to be placed in political parties. This Prohibition party stood committed to earnest, independent political action. Its object was to found and to build up from its foundation an intelligent body of voters whose political thought would be a complete suppression of the ilquor traffic. To that work they were pledged, and by that work they expected to stand. With the power of the General Government in their hands it would be wielded wisely and well, and the na-tion would be redeemed from the curse of the

rum power,
A proposition was made to adopt a two-thirds
rule for the nomination of candidates. It was discussed and rejected, and it was decided that it would require only a majority of the votes The r. l of States was called for the nomina-

tion of one member from each, of a committee on finance, and two members of the National xecutive Committee. Various propositions were submitted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Among them was one to make the basis of representa-tion at the next National Problittion Convention two for each Congressional District and for each State; and another to change the

party s name. The convention at 10 o'clock adjourned till 9

Second Day. The convention was called to order at 9:10 a. m. by Chairman Daniel, and the exercises of

the day were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Leer, of New York. Mr. Mosher, of Maryland, said, satirically, that the thanks of the onvention were due to the General Government for the Interest shown by it in this convention as evidenced by its sending two high others (the Commissioner of Pensions and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs) to Pittsburgh to advise the delegates. These gentlemen, it appeared by the morning papers, had gone tack to Washington and re-ported that the convention could not be bribed at any price-that they could not even be hired

At 10:30 a call of the States was ordered for the prese tation of candidates for the Presi-dency. When Ca i orn a was reached Mr. Babcock ascended the restrum and pl ced in nomination Dr. McDonald, of California. The speaker described Mr. McDonald as a man who had borne the banner of temperance in the wine-cursed state of California, and who in return had been maligned because he manufact-ured a brand of 1 atent medicine. Mr. Babcock was positive that there was no foundation for any of the charges that had been made against Dr. McDonald, and he assured the convention that there was not a particle of alcoholic stimu-lant in the bitters. He described his candidate as a man of great generosity, and of conserva-

In response to the call for Illinois, Mr. George C. Christian advanced to the rostrum and presented the name of ex-Gov. J. P. St. John, whom he described as a man whose record specially commended him to the consideration of the convention. He was a man who had seen war, who had lived on the bloody plains of the far West. He was the father of actual the far West. He was the father of actual, practical, constitutional probibition. He was a man whose whole soul and energies were entirely devoted to the cause. He might not be able to contribute very largely in a material way, but he could give to the cause the influence of most bearing which we of moral force and moral heroism which no other man now named or to be named could ever hope to give it. Not only that, but he was a brother-in-law of the President of the Woman's

hristian Temperance Union.
Miss Frances E. Willard seconded the nomina-Miss Frances E. Willard seconded the homina-tion of St. John, whom she had known since childhood. St. John's nomination was also seconded by Mr. Minor, of Massachusetts; Mr. Hanney, of Mi. higan; Mr. Sat erice, of Minne-sota; Mrs. Hoffman, of Missouri; Mr. Hopkins, of New York; Mr. Finch, of Nebraska, and nany others. Mr. Babcock withdrew McDonald's name, and

seconded the nomination of St. John.

Mr. Eustis, of Maine, presented the name of Gideon T. Stewart, of chio, but Mr. Stewart delined. He said that he was in favor of St. John. The Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania, also efused to be a candidate, and urged his friends to vote St. John. Mr. Chapin, of Wiscousin, seconded the nom-nation of St. John, and declared that the fight

the coming election would be between St. in and Cleveland. After some talk, without acting on the nom-nation, the convention at 1:30 took a recess till

When the convention reassembled, a large number of dispatenes were read urging the nomination of Gov. St. John, of Kansas, for President. One from New Hampshire read: "Two hundred thou-and Methodists are wait-ing to vote for St. John." And her from the State Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis sonveyed greetings. The Chairman said, art riche reading of these dispatches, that the sending business was to make the nomnation of Mr. St. John unanimous. Prof. Hopdins, of New York, submitted an amendment that the roll of States be called. Many of the segates urged that the nomination be deferred intil after the adoption of the platform. The o.l was ordered. All the delegations voted man mously for St. John, and when the Secre-ary made the announcement giving the total ote cast as 6/2, the audience rose to its feet and heered. These demonstrations were kept up or several moments and finally broke out into song of "Glory Hallelujah," closing by the long ter doxology.

The committee on resolutions reported the

lattorm, which is as follows: 1. The Problem on Home Protection party, in national convention assembled, acknowledge Umighty God as the rightful sovereign of all nen, and from whom the just powers of gov-rnment are derived; to whose laws human enctments should conform, and that reace, prosecrity, and happiness only can rome to the scople when the laws of the National and tate Governments are in accord with the di-

ne will.

That the importation, manufacture, supply, 2. That the importation, manufacture, supply, and sale of alcoholic byverage, created and maintained by the laws of the National and State Governments, during the entire history of such laws, severywhere shown to be the promoting cause of intemperance, with resulting crime and pauperism, making large demands upon public and private charity, imposing large and unjust taxition and public burdens for penal and sheltering institutions upon thrift, industry, manufactures, and commerce; endangering the public distributions.

and which, imperiling the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberty, are baleful fruits, by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happiness; and we call upon our fellow-citizens to aid in the repe I of these laws and the legal suppression of this baleful liquor traffic.

3. The fact that during the twenty-four years in which the Republican parry has controlled the General Government, and that of many of these States, no effort has been made to change the policy. Territories have been created from the national domain, and governments for them established, and States from them admitted to the Union, in neither of which has this traffic been forbidden, or the people of these Territories or States been permitted to prohibit. That there are now over 200 000 distille ies, breweries, and retail dealers in these drinks, holding certificates and claiming the authority of the Government for the continuation of a business destructive to the moral and material welfare of tificates and claiming the authority of the Government for the continution of a business destructive to the moral and material welfare of the people, together with the fact that they have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and petition for the correction of the abuse of civil government, is conclusive that the Republican party is insensible to, or impotent for, the redress of those wrong, and should no longer be intrusted with the powers or responsibilities of government. That although that party, in its late national convention, was stient on the liquor question, not so its candidates—Mesers. Blaine and Lozan. Within the year past Mr. Blaine has publicly recommended that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic shall be distributed among the States, and Senator Logan has by bill proposed to devote these revenues to the support of schools. Thus both virtually recommend the perpetuation of the traffic, and that the States and its citizens shall become prinefs in the liquor crime. The fact that the Democratic party has in its national deliverances of party policy arrayed itself on the side of the drink-makers and sellers by declaring against the policy of prohibition of such traffic under the faise name of "sumpleary laws," and when in power in some of the States minsing to remedy legislation, and in Congress remaing to permit the creation of a board of inquiry to investigate and report upon the effects of this traffic, proves that the Democratic party should not be intrusted with power or place. That there can be no greater peril to the nation than traffic, proves that the Democrate place. That not be intrusted with power or place. That there can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing competition of the Republican and the existing competition for the liquor vote. Ex-Democratic parties for the liquor vote. Ex-perience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage in this com-petition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away the public morals, the purity of the ballot and every trust and object of good government, for party saccess, and patriots and good citizens should find in this

irawal from connection with such party.

4 That while we favor ref rms in the administration of the Government in the abolition of all sinecures and uscless offices, we favor the elec-tion by the people of the Postofilee officers of Government, instead of appointment by the President: that competition and sobriety are-essential qualifications for holding a civil office, and we oppose the removal of such persons except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to scure effectiveness as the vital issue on which the Government is intrusted to a party; that the collection of revenues from all ohol, liquors, and tobacco should be abolished as the vices of men and not a proper subject for taxation. and tobacco should be abolished as the vices of men, and not a proper subject for taxation.

5. That revenue for customs duties should be levied for the support of the Government, eco-nomically administered, and when so levied the festering of American labor, manufactures, and industries should constantly be held in view.

6. That the public lands should be held for homes for the people, and not for gifts to cor-porations, or to be held in large bodies for spec-ulation muon the needs of actual settlers.

practice sufficient cause for immediate with-

ulation upon the needs of actual settlers.

7. That all money, coin, and paper shall be made, issued, and regulated by the General Government, and shall be legal tender for all debts, ublic and private.

8. That grateful care and support should be

given to our sol hers and sailors, their dependent widows or orphans, disabled in the service of the country. 9. That we repudiate as un-American, contrary to and subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Inderendence, from which our Government has grown to be a Government of 55,000,000 of people, and a recognized power among the nations, that any person or people shall or may be excluded from residence or citizenship with all others who may desire the ber

efits which our institutions confer upon the oppressed of all nations. 10. That while these are important reforms, and demanded for the purity of administration and the welfare of the people, their importance sinks into insignificance when compared to the reform of the drink traffic, which annually wastes \$800,000,000 of the we ith crea ed by toil and thrift and drags down thousands of families from comfort to poverty; which fills jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums, ho-pitals, and institutions for dependency; which destroys the health, says the industry, and causes loss of life and property to thousands in the land, lowers intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cuming hand of the artisan, the chief cause of bankruptcy, insolvency, and loss in trade, and by its corrupting power endangers the perroculty of free institupower endangers the perjecuity of free institu-

11. That Congress should exercise its undoubtand in all places over which the Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

12. That hereafter no State shall be admitted into the Union until its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

We earnestly call the attention of the laborer

and mechanic, the miner and manufacturer, and ask an investigation of the baneful effects upon labor and industry caused by the needless liquor business, which will be found a robber, which lessens wages and profits—the destroyer of the happiness and family welfare of the laboring man; and that labor and legitimate laboring man; and that labor and legitimateindustry demand deliverance from the taxation and loss which this traffic imposes, and
that no legislation can so healthily stimulateproduction or increase a demand for capital and
labor, or produce so much of comfort and content, as the suppressing of this traffic would
being to the laboring man, mechanic, or employer of labor throughout our land.

13. That the activity is co-coveration of the 13. That the activity or co-operation of the

women of America for the promotion of temperance has, in all the history of the past, been strength and encouragement which we gratefully acknowledge; and the methods, the carnestness, zeal, intelligence, and devo-tion of the mothers and daughters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been eminently blessed by God. Kansas and lowa have been given her as "sheaves" of re-joicing, and the education and arousing of the public mind, and the constitutional amendents which now prevail, are largely the fruit of her prayers and labors; and we rejoice to have our Christian women units with us, sharing in the labor that shall bring abolition of the traffic She shall join in the grand "Preise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," when, by law, our boys and firesides shall be tree from L gal drink 14. That, believing in the civil and political

equality of the sexes, and that the ballot in the hand of woman is right for her protection, and would prove a powerful ally for the suppression of the drink saloon, the execution of the law, the promotion of reform in civil offices and the removal of our uption in public life, we d degate

removal of cor updon in public life, we delegate
the practical outworking of this reform to the
discretion of the Prohibion party in the several
States, according to the condition of public
sent ment in those States.

15. That grates ully wearknowledge and praise
God for the presence of His spirit, guiding counsel, and granting the success which has been
youthsafed in the progress of temperance reform, and looking to Him for all wissom and
help, we ask the voters of the lunted States. help, we ask the voters of the United States to make the principles of the alove declaration a ruling principle in the government of the nation and of the States.
The Rev. Dr. Miner, of Massachusetts, one

The Rev. Dr. Miner, of Massachusetts, one of the three members of the Committee on Resolutions, to whom the platform was referred for literary revision, said that the committee would not be able to report to the convention for action. He moved that the name of the party be fixed as the Prohibition party.

Miss Willard spoke in favor of retaining the name of the Prohibition flome-Protection Party. The vote resulted in 223 to 156 in favor of Mr. Miner's motion, and the name of the party Miner's metion, and the name of the party was ordered to be 'The Prohiot on Party.'

The convention then, at 6:30 o'clock, took a recess ill s o'clock, when, after some discussion recess ill so'clock, when, after some discussion regarding the raising of a campal n fund, the roll of states was called for nominations for the Vice Presidency. Mrs. Carolins Buell, of Connecticut, pres n ed the name of George P. Rogers, of Connecticut, speaking of h m as a Christian gentleman and a Christian prohibitionist—the father of that purity in Connecticut. Mrs. Minnie Mosher Jackson, of Savannah, Ga., presented the name of William Daniel, remarking that as they had John P. St. John to lead them on they should have "a Daniel come to intigment."

judgment."

Mr. Babcock, of California, seconded Daniel's nomination, being assured that he would carry Maryland for prohibition.

After a sambling discussion of various topics and a profuse seconding of the nomination of Daniel, the States were called and he was unanimously chosen the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Daniel briefly returned thanks and after

Mr. Daniel briefly returned thanks, and, after some further un'important basin se, the conven-tion at midnight adjourned sine die.